

Mi-

مِ

(Physical
Tool of..)

Ma-

مَ

(Place of..)

Mu-

مُ

(Someone
who is..)

eBook

Quick Arabic Lessons

In 55 colored pages, you will learn how to speak your own Arabic words, phrases and sentences!

يَفْعَلُ

ya-F'al

He is Doing

أَلْ كِتَابُ

al Kitaabu

The Book

Quick Arabic Lessons eBook

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Why learn it? Because Arabic is special

- The most powerful language in the world to convey a message is Arabic. It has a lot of meaning in the least amount of letters and words. This is why Allah (God) revealed His final message –the Quran- in Arabic.
- Arabic is made of 1, 2, 3, and sometimes 4 letter words. But because all the words are connected together, it's hard to find out what everything means.
- In these lessons I will help you break apart the joined letters and words so you can understand what you are reading.
- This course is for people who can already read Arabic but cannot understand it.

3 2 1

يَفْعَلُ

ya-F'al

He is **Do**ing

A 3 letter Noun (اسم)

Noun: (a 'thing' you can see & touch)



A word by itself in Arabic will usually have a 'U' (damma) vowel mark on its last letter.

In grammar, this is called Raf' or maRfoo'.

Lesson 1: Nouns | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

Next slide: How to say 'A' book vs 'the' book ->

'A' vs 'the'

Adding the same vowel mark twice on the last letter is called 'tanween.'

It usually means 'a'

کِتب

Kitaabu-n

a Book

الْكِتب

al Kitaabu

The Book

Lesson 1: Nouns | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

Practice: نَبِيٌّ – Nabiyu = Prophet. | رَجُلٌ – Rajulu = Man | مَاءٌ – Maa' = Water.

What we've learned:

1. Nouns are usually spelt with 3 root letters.
2. Its 3rd letter will have a ‘u’ vowel on it. (i.e. الْكِتْبُ)
3. ‘Al’ before a word means ‘The’
4. The ‘n’ sound at the end of a word means ‘A’.
5. You can NOT have ‘Al’ and ‘n’ (i.e. Al Kitaabun) on a word. (That is like saying “*The a book.*”)

Lesson 2: Pronouns and Nouns

Pronouns are words like:

my, your, his etc.

Nouns are objects (i.e. book, house etc.)

In this lesson we learn what they are, and you memorize them.

Pronouns. (*My, your, his, our* etc.)

(These are **attached to the end** of the Arabic Noun)

Translation

My

Pronouns

ي

Sound

-ee

Noun

كِتَبٌ

Your

Your (plural)

كُم | ك

Ka
Kum

His / Her

Their

هُمْ | هَا

Hu
Haa
Hum

Our

نَا

Naa

Kitaabu ka

Your Book

Lesson 2: Nouns & Owners | QuickArabicLessons



What we've learned:

1. In Arabic, **Nouns** (i.e. book) are said **before** the **owner** (example: Kitaabu-hu = **his Book**)
2. Most 'owners' [pronouns] are 1 letter words only. You have to memorize them.

3 2 1

الكتاب al K i TaaB
The Writing

You can add vowel marks to the 3 letter Verb to give it more meaning.

The 'I' vowel mark under the 1st letter makes the word into a: **Physical Activity or Tool.**

So you notice the act of '**Writing**', and also a **Book** (physical thing) are both **called Kitaab** in Arabic.

More examples:

Hajab → Hijaab حجب
→ Cover → Covering حجب

Jadal → Jidaal جدل
to Argue → Arguing جدل

In the next few lessons, we'll see how different vowels on the 1st letter give the word different meanings.

Lesson 3: Doing words | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

Plurals:

fem.
ـة (-tun) A

ـين (-ayn) A

ـين (-ayn) A
ـين (-aan) A

ـون (-een) A
ـين (-oon) A

ـات (3+) fem.

3 2 1

كتـبـ آنـ

KaaTi B aan

Two **Writer**s

This pattern (in grammar) is called **Faa'il** – the Doer.

The opposite of **Writer** is **Passive voice**:

مـكتـوبـ

Something which is Writ.
maKtoob

Lesson 3: Doers (Faa'il) | QuickArabicLessons

Verbs (Doing words)

- Verbs (Doing words) in Arabic are usually made of 3 letters. Example:

3 2 1

كَتَبَ

Katab
to Write

We can add letters before or after it to show who is Doing the action.

Doer – Full word Pronouns

(I, You, They, He, We etc.)



I
(Ana)



You
(Anta)



They
(hum)



We
(Nahnu)



He
(huwwa)

These are full word **Pronouns** placed at the beginning of a sentence to **show the Doer** in the sentence.

Arabs also have small 1 letter Pronouns which are said with these Full Pronouns ->

Doer (Past tense)

Lesson 5: Doers & Past tense Verbs | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

Pronouns



|
(Ana)

I Writ = آنا كَتَبْتُ

Doer
(1 Letter Pronoun)



Doing (Verb)

+ كَتَبْ

You Writ = آنَتْ كَتَبْتَ

-Ta

You

she Writ = هُوَ كَتَبَتْ

-a

Writ

We Writ = نَحْنُ كَتَبْنَا

-naa

We

Tip: Say both the long and short Pronoun in your Arabic sentence.

Practice verbs: أَمَرَ – Amar – **Commanded** | شَرَبَ – Sharab – **Drank** | ضَرَبَ – Darab - **Hit**



(Anta)
You



(huwwa)
He



(Nahnu)
We

1 Letter Doers (Present tense)

Doing (Verb)

كُتُبُ سَنَ

Sa Na -Ktubu

Soon We are Writing

Doer (is said before the Verb in Present tense)

A-

أَ

(I am)

Ta-

تَ

(You are)

Ya-

يَ

(He is)

Na-

نَ

(We are)

Optional

سَ
Sa
Soon

What we've learned:

1. Present tense means 'right now' (not 'the past.') In Arabic, present tense is called Mudaari tense (مُضارع).
2. A Doer in Arabic is a 1 letter word. (i.e. **Ta-** = You are)
3. Doer words in Present tense are placed **before** the Doing word (verb). [example: **ta-ktubu** = You are writing]. This is important because in Past tense they are *after* the verb.
4. Most Arabic Doing words (Verbs) are made of 3 letters.

Passive Verb

These are phrases where the doer is not mentioned.

Example: He was Hit.

Present tense:

يُضْرِبُ

y u D R i B

He is Hit ed

Past Tense

ضُرِبَ

D u R R i B a

He was Hiteed

Intensely & Repeatedly

Lesson 7: Passive Verbs | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

Compare to: **yaDribu** - يُضْرِبُ - He is Hitting (Active voice)

Compare to: **DaRaBa** - ضُرِبَ - He Hit (Active voice)

Verbs (Doing words)

Example:

3 2 1
كَتَبَ

KaTaBa
He Writed

Present tense

كُتُبُ

In Present tense,
the Doer is
mentioned
before the Verb.

I am Writing

3 2 1

A- إ (I am)
Ta- تَ (You are)
Ya- يَ (He is)
Na- نَ (We are)

Past tense

كَتَبَ

More Past Tense Doers:
(1 Letter Pronoun)

ثُ
-Tu

تُ
-Ta

هُ
-a

نَا
-naa

I

You

He

We

K a T T a B tu

I Writ

Intensely & Repeatedly

Shadda:
Adds emphasis.

In Past tense,
the Doer is
mentioned
after the Verb.

Lesson 8: Past vs Present tense | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

Practice words: دخال – dakhla – Enter | خلق – Khalaq – Create | أمر – Amar – Command

What we've learned about Verbs:

- Verbs (doing words) – like nouns- are made of 3 root letters.
- You will know the 3 letter word is not an Noun by searching for '**Al**' (meaning: 'the') at the beginning or '**n**' (meaning: 'A') at the end of the word. If it does not have these, then the 3 letter word is a Verb.

Objects of Attention

Maf'ool bihi (مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ)

Comparison:

زَيْدًا ضَرَبَ أَمْرٌ

Zayd-a Daraba Amr-u

Amr he hit Zayd

What we've learnt:

We see that word position doesn't matter, it's the vowel on the last letter that changes the words role in the sentence.

All this is called the science of I'raab (اعْرَاب) in Arabic.



Let's study some Grammar:

Zayd he hit Amr

Zayd-u Daraba Amr-a

زَيْدٌ ضَرَبَ أَمْرًا

Amr is the **Object of Attention**.
the one who is being 'hit.' The one who
the Action is 'being done to.' (مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ),

The Object in an Arabic sentence
has a 'A' vowel mark on the last letter.

Zayd is the Subject, the main **Doer** (فَاعِل) in the sentence.

The Doer in Arabic has a 'U' vowel on the last letter.

The word Darab is a **Verb/Action word** (فِعْل) and means 'to Hit', but with a final 'a' on the 3rd letter, it is Daraba = **He** hit.

We have already studied this in the Verb and Doer lessons.

Now let's make a phrase with an **Object** ->

Lesson 9: Objects of Attention | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

أَكْتُبُ كِتَبً

I am Writing
a Book

Mafool bihi:

- (Object of Attention).
- the thing on which the action (Fi'l) is being done.
- Has 'a' vowel on last letter.

Present tense

A-	أ	(I am)
Ta-	ت	(You are)
Ya-	ي	(He is)
Na-	ن	(We are)

Fi'l
(Doing/Action word)

Past tense

Mafool bihi	أ	I
	ت	You
	ي	He
	ن	We

كَتَبْتُ كِتَبً

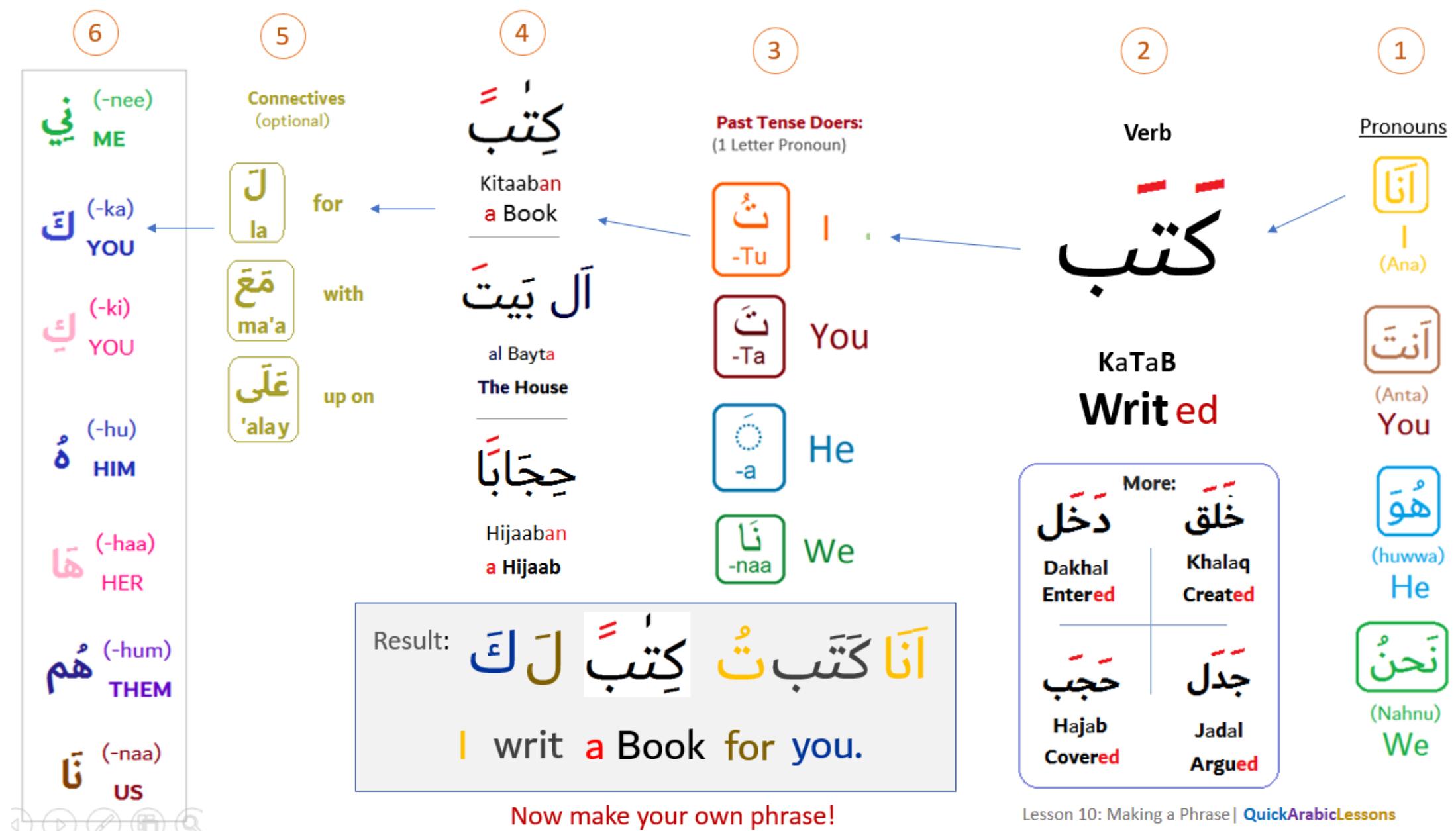
I Writ
a Book

The double vowel
'tanween' (-an) means
the English word 'A' as
we learnt in Lesson 1.

Verbs (Fi'l): كَتَبْ – Katab – Write | أَمْرٌ – Amar – Command | دَخَلَ – dakhla – Enter | نَصَرَ – Nasr - Help |

Objects (Mafool bihi): كِتَابٌ – Kitaaban – a Book | رَجُلٌ – Rajulan – a Man | آلَ بَيْتٍ – al Bayta – the House |

Now make your own phrase!



Connectives (adverbs)

Are words which **connect phrases in a sentence** together.

We learn some Arabic adverbs here.

Connective words (adverbs)

A list of words which help give your sentences more meaning, you should memorize them.

وَ - wa = And

فَ - fa = then / so

بِ - bi * = with

مَعَ - Ma'a* = with

إِنْ - in = If

إِنْ - inna = No
doubt

إِذْ - idh -
When (past tense)

إِذَا - idha = When
(future tense)

فِي - Fee * = In

عَلَى - 'Alaa * = Upon

هُنَا - huna = here

هُنَاكَ - hunak =
there

جَدَّا - Jiddan -
very / alot

حَتَّا - hattaa =
until

قَدْ - qad = Already

مَنْ - man =

Whoever

مِنْ - min* =

from

لِ - Li* = For

هَذَا - hadha =
this

ذَلِكَ - dhalik =
that

عَنْ - 'An* =
From/about/
In regard to

أَيْ - Ayy =
which

أَوْ - aw = or
أَمْ - am = or

إِلَى - ilaa* = to

هَلْ - hal =
a Question
mark (?)

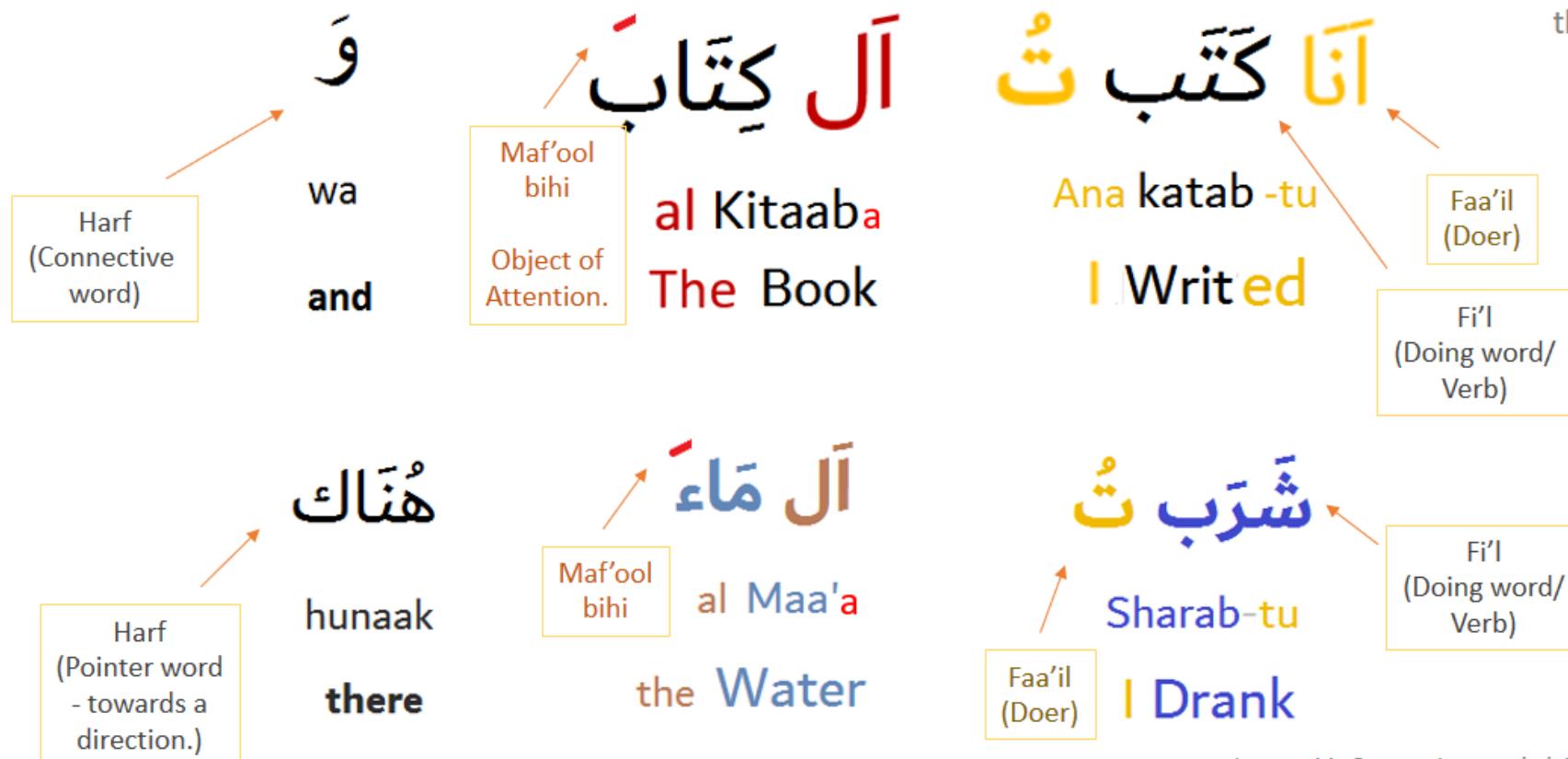
*Harf al Jarr words

-OPTIONAL-

Making longer sentences with Connectives

We will be using words which we've learned from previous lessons.

Let's look at
the grammar:



Harf al Jarr words

the word after it will have a ‘i’ vowel on its last letter.

Harf al Jarr

- Some connective words in Arabic are called “**Harf al Jarr**” (حَرْفُ الْجَرْ).
- Whenever you see these in a sentence, the word after it will have a ‘i’ vowel on its last letter.

Harf al Jarr words:



(bi)

with
(an object)



(ma'a)

with
(another human)



(fee)

in



(min)

from

(ka) [prefix]



like/
similar to



('alaa)

upon



(ilaa)

to



(li)

for



('an)

about
/ from

آل کتاب

al Kitaab i
The Book

Examples:

فِي

(fee)
In

أَنَا كَتَبْتُ

Ana katab -tu
I Writ^{ed}

صَدِيقٌ

Sadeeq- i hi
his Friend

مَعَ

(ma'a)
with
(another human)

Harf al Jarr words:

بِ

(bi)

with

(an object)

مَعَ

(ma'a)

with

(another human)

فِي

(fee)

in

عَلَى

('alaa)

upon

أَلِي

(ilaa)

to

عَلَى

(li)

for

Harf al Jarr:

'Words which make - the next words - last letter 'i'

Why is it used? To make a sentence easier and smoother to pronounce.

What sounds easier to say?
Fil-Kitaabu or Fil-Kitaabi?

What we learn:

- Harf al Jarr words make the *words after them* have a ‘i’ vowel on their end. (other word types like this are Harf al Nasb (for the ‘a’ vowel), and Harf Jazm (for a silence on the last letter).)
- There is no meaningful reason for the change in vowel sound, it is mainly to make the Arabic sentence sound better and smoother.
- (example: saying Fee Kitaabu-hu sounds more difficult to say than Fee Kitaabi-hi. Both mean ‘In his Book’ but Fee Kitaabi-hi sounds smoother.)

Harf al Jarr / Nasb / Jazm

Words (حُرُوف) which will force the word after it to change the vowel mark on its end.

Harf al Jarr

Harf al-Jarr words force the word after it to become maJroor (have an 'i' vowel on its last letter.)

- بِ - bi - with
- لِ - li - for
- فِي - fee - In
- مِنْ - min - from
- إِلَى - ilaa - to
- عَلَى - 'alaa - up on
- عَنْ - 'an - in regard to
- كَ - ka - Like/similar to

Harf al Nasb

These words force the word after it to become maNsroob (have an 'A' vowel on its last letter.)

- إِنْ - inna - No doubt
- لَ - la - Surely
- أَنْ - an - That
- كَيْ - kay - so that
- إِذَا - idhan - In that case
- حَتَّى - hattaa - until

Harf al Jazm

These words force the word after it to become maJzoom (have a sukoon/silence on its last letter.)

- إِنْ - In - If
- لَا - Laa - No
- لَمْ - Lam - No (past tense)
- لَنْ - Lan - No (future tense)
- لَمَّا - Lammaa - Until when

Your challenge: Find these words in the Quran and look at the next word. Does it have the matching vowel?

Mi-		(Physical Tool of..)	Ma-		(Place of..)	Mu-		(Someone who is..)
مقدار MiQdaar	Tool of Measuring. (i.e. Amount)		مقدس Maqdas	Place of Holy. (i.e. Jerusalem)		مسلم Muslim		Someone who is Submitting.
مهماز Mihmaaz	Tool of Poking. (i.e. Spear)		مغرب Maghrib	Place of Sinking. (i.e. Sunset)		محسن Muhsin		Someone who is Good.
مقرااب MiQraab	Tool of getting Near. (i.e. Telescope)		مكتب Maktab	Place of Books. (i.e. Library)		 مجرم MuJrim		Someone who is Criminal.

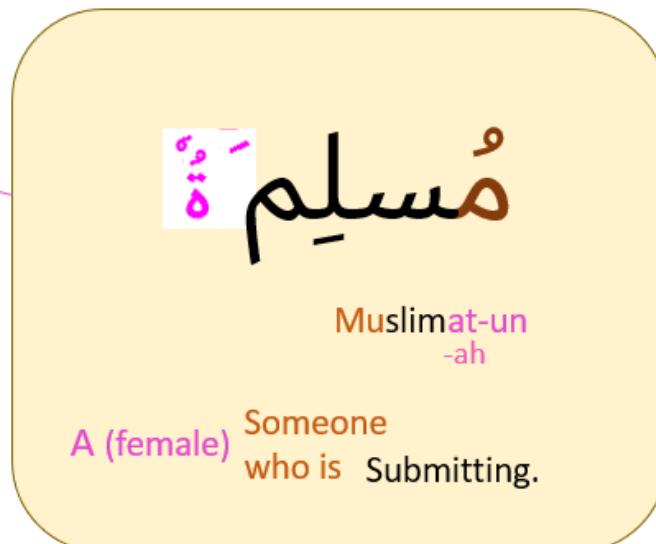
Sound Plurals:

فِيمْلِمْ (-tun) A (female) One

فِيمْلِمْ (-ayn) (-aan) Two

فِيمْلِمْ (-een) (-oon) 3+

فِيمْلِمْ آت 3+



مُ

(Someone
who is..)

مُسْلِمٌ

Muslim

مُحْسِنٌ

Muhsin

مُجْرِمٌ

Mujrim

Someone
who is
Submitting.

Someone
who is
Good.

Someone
who is
Criminal.

Broken Plurals

- We have seen in the past lesson that adding “oon” or “een” at the end of a Noun makes it a ‘sound plural’. (example: Muslim-oon)
- But Arabs have other ways of making words plural too.
- They will get a word, **break the letters apart**, and add other letters in **between** to make the word a broken plural.
- Example: **Sadeeq** means Friend. Lots of FRIENDS is called **Asdiqaa**.

- There are 10 styles of broken plurals. I will show them to you.
- Read them out loud. You don’t have to memorize them, but try to remember how they sound so you can recognise them in the future.

Broken Plural 1:

نَهَرٌ = آنَهَارٌ

Nahr - A River
aNhaar – Rivers

Another Example:
حِزْبٌ = أَحْزَابٌ
Hizb = Ahzaab
(Groups)

Broken Plural 2:

شَاهِدٌ = شُهُودٌ

Shaahid - A Witness
Shuhood - Witnesses

Broken Plural 4:

صَدِيقٌ = أَصْدِيقَاءُ

Sadeeq - A Friend
aSdiqaa - Friends

Another Example:

نَبِيٌّ = أَنْبِيَاءُ
Nabi = aNbiyaa (Prophets)

Broken Plural 3:

مَسَاجِدٌ = مَسَاجِدٌ

Masjid - A Mosque
Masaajid – Mosques

Broken Plural 5:

غَرِيبٌ = غُرَبَاءٌ

Ghareeb - A Stranger

Ghurabaa - Strangers

Broken Plural 7:

جَبَلٌ = جَبَالٌ

Jabal - A Mountain

Jibaal - Mountains

Broken Plural 9:

قَلْمَنْ = أَقْلَامٌ

Qalam - A Pen

aQlaam - Pens

Broken Plural 6:

كِتَابٌ = كُتُبٌ

Kitaab - A Book

Kutub - Books

Another Example:

رَسُولٌ = رُسُلٌ

Rasool | Rusul (Messengers)

Broken Plural 8:

أَخٌ = إِخْوَةٌ

Akh-un - A Brother

Ikhwat-un - Brothers

Read these out loud and memorise how the broken plural sounds.

Broken Plural 10:

تَاجِرٌ = تُجَارٌ

Taajir - A Trader

Tujjaar - Traders

Another Example:

خَابِزٌ = خُبَّازٌ

Khaabiz =

Khubbaaz (Bread Makers)

Objects and Descriptions

(**Nouns** and **Adjectives**)

إِسْمٌ وَّ صِفَةٌ

Lesson 16: Objects & Descriptions | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

Alternative:	
Description (2 nd)	Noun (1 st)
كِتْبَهُ كَبِيرٌ	كتاب
Kabeer(un) Kitaab(un)	a Big (a) Book



English is read left to right.

English word order:

3

Description (2nd)

الكتاب الكبير

al Kabeer

The Big



Arabic Noun (1st)

الكتاب

Al Kitaabu

(the) Book

1

←
Arabic is read right to left.

Description (2 nd)		Noun (1 st)	
The Big – al Kabeer	الكتاب الكبير	الرجل	Al Rajulu – (the) Man
The New – al Jadeed	الكتاب الجديد	الولد	al Waladu – (the) Boy
The Thankful – al Shakoor	الكتاب الشكور	المسجد	al Masjidu – (the) Mosque

Practice:
Make your own phrase.

Verb, Object & Description

Let's study their grammar

Description (2nd)

Is using the same vowel as the Object.

آل گبیر

Al Kabeera

The Big

Siffah (Description word):

- It will use the same last vowel as the Object.
- This same vowel lets us know the Siffah is related to that Object. That it is describing it and nothing else in the sentence.

Object (1st)

Mafool bihi (Object of attention)

آل کتب

Al Kitaaba

(the) Book

Mafool bihi:

- (Object of Attention).
- the thing on which the action (Fi'l) is being done.
- Has 'a' vowel on last letter.

Present tense Verb

A-Ktubu

I am Writing

Fi'l
(Doing/Action word/Verb)

Faai'l
(Doer)

A- ī (I am)
Ta- ٿ (You are)
Ya- ڇ (He is)
Na- ڻ (We are)

Description word extensions

Adjectives (صفة)

let's add extensions to enhance their meaning.

Description word extensions

Adjectives (صفة)

let's add extensions to enhance their meaning.

رَحْمَةً غَفْرَانَةً

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَغْفِرُ الرَّجِيمَ

Constantly

Extremely

Another extension #1:

غَفَرَانٌ **Ultimate Forgiveness**
Ghufr-aan

رَحْمَةً عَلَىٰ إِنْسَانٍ
Rahmatan la 'alayha insan

Seeking (to be) Big (= Arrogance)

Isti-Kbaar

Kubr-aan

Kabeer

Ultimately Big Constantly Big

Another extension #3:

اِسْتَغْفِرَةُ

Isti-Ghfaar

Consider/Seek Forgiveness

Another extension #2:

أَرْحَمُ أَرْحَامِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ

أَكَبْرٌ A-Kbar
More Big

آل گَبِيرَ

Al Kabeera

The Big

English word order:

2

آل كِتبَ

Al Kitaaba

(the) Book

3

أَكْتُبُ آل

A-Ktubu

I am Writing

1

جَدِيدٌ

Jadeed-in

a New

5

جَمِيلٌ

Jameel-in

a Beautiful

6

صفة – Siffah – Description word

copies the vowel of the thing it's describing

قَلْمِ

Qalam-in

(a) Pen

7

أَقْلَامٌ
(aQlaam)
Pens

مَوْسُوفٌ
mawsoof
Thing being
Described

بِ

bi

with

4

Harf al Jarr
forces word
after it to have 'i'
vowel on end

Lesson 19: Making a full sentence | QuickArabicLessons

Pronouns

أَنَا

(I am)

أَنْتَ

(You are)

يَهُ

(He is)

أَنَا

(We are)

أَنَا

(Ana)

2 Letter Verbs

These doing words have slightly different rules to the 3 Letter verbs.

Present tense

يَقُولُ

فعل أمر
Command form:

قُلْ

Qul
Say!

yaQuwl

He is Saying

Past tense

قَالَ

QaaLa

He Said

قَالَ

Qaa'iL

Say-er

(Doer)

قَيلَ

QeeLa

It was Said

Passive voice)

Objects and Owners

مُضَافٌ وَ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

Lesson 21: Object & Owner | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

Owner (2nd)

مُضَافٍ إِلَيْهِ

The 'i' vowel mark under the last letter means he is the Owner.

الله

Allah-i

Allah's

Object (1st)

مُضَافٍ

←
Arabic is read
From right to left.

كِتْبٌ

Kitaab-u

Book

The Subject (main object being spoken about) has a 'U' vowel mark on the last letter.

Owner (2nd)

The People's – al Naas-i

The Prophet's – al Nabiy-i

The Man's – al Rajul-i

آل نَاسٍ
آل نَبِيٌّ
آل رَجُلٍ

Object (1st)

عَبْدٌ
رَحْمَةٌ
صُنْنَةٌ

'Abd-u – Slave

Rahmat-u – Mercy

Sunnatu – Way

Practice:
Make your own phrase.

Sentence with an Owner

Al Kabeera
(the) Great

English word order: 3

Is using the same last vowel as the **Object**.

The Description word will always use the same last vowel as the thing it is describing no matter where its position is in the sentence.

Mafool bihi (**Object** of attention)

اللهِ

اللهِ كِتَبَ كَتُبْ

Allah-i Kitaaba A-Ktubu

Allah's Book I am Writing

2 4 1

The 'i' vowel mark under the **last** letter means he is the **Owner**.

Faa'i'l (Doer)

Fi'l (Doing/Action word/Verb)

A- أَ (I am)

Ta- تَ (You are)

Ya- يَ (He is)

Na- نَ (We are)

Summarizing Vowel Marks

The meanings of vowel marks on the 1st and last letter of a word.

Vowel on 1st letter

- An 'U' vowel (damma) means 'Passive voice' (a Doer is not known and the Verb/action is being emphasised in this phrase. Example: Hujib = something was Covered.
- Usually an 'A' vowel (fat-ha) means 'Active voice.' (a Doer is known and is being spoken about in the sentence.) example: hajaba = he covered.
- An 'i' vowel (kasra) means 'Physical Tool' or some Physical activity being emphasised. Example: Hijaab = a physical head covering.

We will not be discussing Vowel marks on the middle letters because they often change ->

Vowel on the 3rd or last Letter (I'raab) (اعْرَاب)

- An 'U' on the last letter usually means this is the main **Subject** (the main thing being spoken about in the sentence, usually the 'Doer.') example: The boy. (al-waladu) [Grammar name: مَرْفُوع - MaRfoo']
- An 'A' on the last letter usually means this is the main '**Targeted Object.**' example: The boy **read** **the Book.** (al-waladu Qara'a al-Kitaab-a) [Grammar name: مَنْصُوب - MaNsoob]
- An 'i' on the last letter is usually when that thing is the **Owner** of something else. Example: Abdu-**Allahi** (servant of **Allah**) Allah is the owner. [Grammar name: مَجْرُور - maJroor]
- We know from a previous lesson that **Harf al Jarr**, **Harf al Nasb** words also make the word after them have a last letter vowel change.

اMeanings:

1 - **Me / I** i.e. **Aslamtu** أَسْلَمْتُ

2 - **Question Mark** i.e. **A taDhun** أَتَظَنْ (When at beginning of Phrase) **Do you Think..?**

ALIF 3 - **Maximizing a 3 letter Word Meaning.** [Male] **Greatest** أَكْبَرْ i.e. **AKBaR** **Kubraa** [Female]

4 - **Command!** i.e. **iF'al!** [Do!] أَفْعَلْ

5 - **Past Tense** (3rd person) i.e. **-Aslama-** أَسْلَمْ **He submits** [see Verb Patterns (Sarf) Chapter]

ب**BAA**Independent Word:

1 - **Bi = With** بِ i.e. **Bi يَدِه** **Bi YadiH** **With His Hand**

2 - **Bi = Oath** i.e. **Bi-illah** - (Oath) by Allah/God

ت**Taa**Beginning of Word:**تُضْرِبُ****You / She is Hitting**
TaDrib

(see Present tense Verbs page)

Present tense

3 - More usages of Letter 'Ta' (on beginning of word) on Sarf Verb Patterns sheet.

End of Word:

1 - **Tu = I / Me**
2a - **Ta = You (he)**
2b - **Ti = You (she)**
3 - **Tumaa = You Dual | 2)**
4 - **Tum = You (Plural | 3+)**

(see Past tense Verbs page)

ضَرَبَتْ**= I Hit**
DarabTu

Past tense

ت When placed **after 1st letter** in 3 Root Lettered word.
= **Emphasis** in meaning.

iSTaBiR = be Extra Patient **صَبَرْ****Raa****1 - to See**i.e. **A lam taRa**
Didn't you See?**س****SiiN****Meanings:**

1 - سَ i.e. **Sa** = **Soon**

And: سَوْفَ **Sawfa**

ف**Fa**

1 - **Fa = Then / So** (A happened, Then [suddenly] B happened.

Similar word:

ثُمَّ **Thumma** = Then
(after some time)
B happened.

KafBeginning of Word:**1 - Like / 'Similar to'**

Example: **كَالْجَبَلِ** = Like the Mountain

End of Word:

1 - **Your [male] - Ka**
2 - **Your [female] - Ki**
3 - **Your [plural male] - Kum**
4 - **Your [plural female] - Kun**

Example: **رَبِّكَ** **RabbuKa = Your Master****ل**Independent Word:**La ل Li =**

1 - **For**
2 - **Surely**

Laam**3 - Laa = No [لا]****م**Attached to Beginning of Root Word:

1a - **Mu = Characteristic** **muHamad -** (of Root word) **someone/thing Praised**

1b - **Ma = Time / Location** (of Root word) **maSjid = Location/Place of Sajdah(Prostration)** [Mosque]

1c - **Mi = Physical Tool** **miTaah - Fat-h = Opening Tool = Keys**

Independent Word:**Maa = مَا** **هَذَا** - **Maa haadha?** **What is this?****2 - What?**

3 - **Negation** **مَا صَرِّبَ**
i.e. Not. **Maa DarabTu**
I did **Not Hit**

Independent Word:**1 - Wa = And**Middle of Word

2 - **Maximizes meaning** of word when placed after 1st Root Letter

Example: **KaWkab =** **كَوْكَبْ** Great Big Star

3 - **Excessive ('extremely')** when placed after 2nd Root Letter

Example: **Ghafoor =** **غَفُورْ** Extremely Forgiving**ه**Example: **RabbuHu =** **رَبُّهُ** his MasterEnd of Word:

1 - **Hu = His**
2 - **Haa = Her**

3 - **Hum = Their [Male]**
4 - **Hun = Their [Female]**

5 - Humaa = Their [Dual | 2]**ي**Beginning of Word:**1 - He** **يَضْرِبُ** = **He is Hitting****2 - They [Male]** **يَضْرِبُونَ** **yaDriboon =** they are Hitting**3 - My** **رَبِّي** **Rabbee =** My MasterMiddle of Word:**4 - Constant ('continuous')** when placed after 2nd Root LetterExample: **رَحِيمْ =** Constantly Merciful**5 - Small** when placed after 2nd Root Letter 2nd letter has **A** soundExample: **UBAYD =** SMALL 'ABD [Slave]**ن**Beginning of Word:**1 - We** **نُضْرِبُ** **We Hit** **NaDrib**End of Word:**2 - Naa = Our** **رَبُّنَا** **RabbuNaa** **Our Master****3 - Na = Female Plural** (see Present tense Verbs page)**4 - Great / Absolute / Honorable** **MuhammaduN =** Honorable man called 'Muhammad'**5 - Emphasis** (at end of Verb [Doing word]) **نَبْرِيزْ** **La yaDribanna**
Command & Future tense **= Surely** he will Hit**نَضْرِبَ****taDribNa =** They (females) are Hitting

Example:

نَبْرِيزْ **La yaDribanna**Example: **Surely** he will Hit

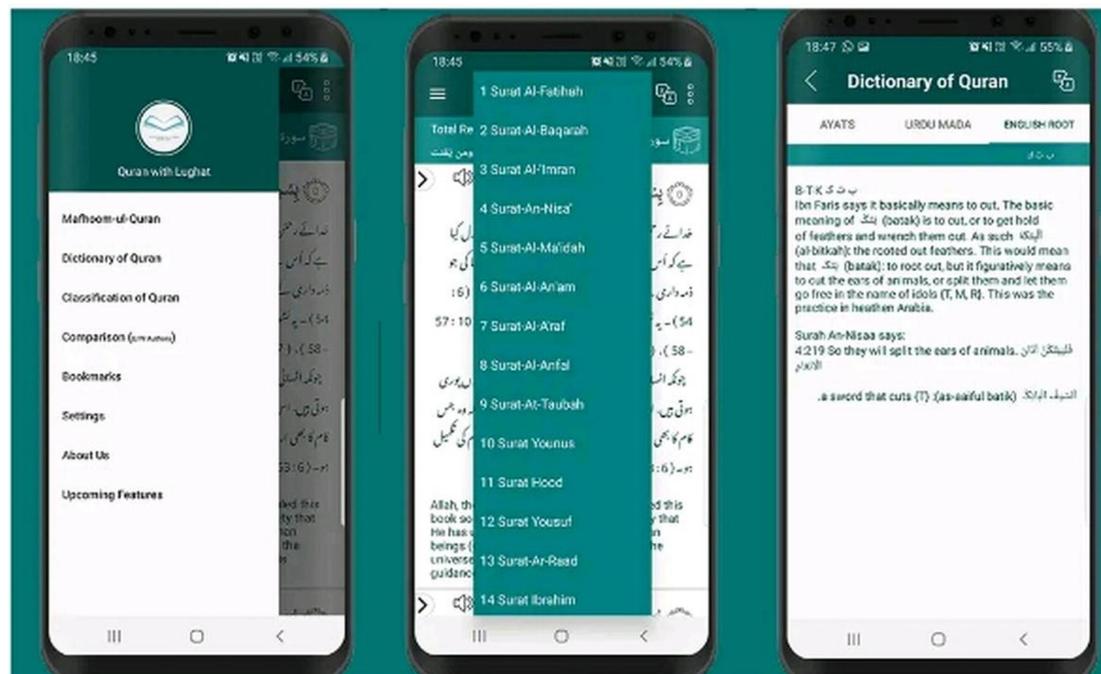
Pattern no	Past tense	Present tense	Masdar (tenseless)	Pattern meaning***	Past tense example	Present tense example	Masdar (Suffix: ..ING & ..ION)
1	Fa3aLa * (he did) - Vowel in bold will differ based on each word. - 3 represents Letter 'Ayn (ع)	yaF3aLu ** (he is doing)	No particular pattern. i.e. Various Fi3lun (to do)	This is the basic root	GHaFaRa He forgave	yaGHFiRu He forgives	Here maGHFiRatun = Forgiv ING (to Forgive)
2	Fa33aLa	yuFa33iLu	TaF3eeLun or taF3iLatun	Doing something intensively/repeatedly, doing something to something/someone else, or causing something	3aLLaMa He taught	yu3aLLiMu He teaches	Ta3LeeMun (education)
3	Faa3aLa	yuFaa3iLu	muFaa3aLatun or Fi3aaLun	To try to do something, or to do something with someone else	QaaTaLa He fought	yuQaaTiLu He fights	QiTaaLun (Fighting)
4	aF3aLa	yuF3iLu	iF3aaLun	doing something to something/someone else, or causing something	aKHRaJa he brought out	yuKHRiJu He brings out	iKHRaaJUN (expulsion or bringing out)
5	taFa33aLa	yataFa33aLu	taFa33uLun	Connected to pattern 2 in meaning. Also, to do something to yourself	taWaKKaLa He trusted in	yataWaKKaLu He trusted in	taWaKKuLun (trust in)
6	taFaa3aLa	yataFaa3aLu	taFaa3uLun	Doing something with each other, or to pretend to do something. Expressing a state.	ta3aaWaNa He cooperated	yata3aaWaNu He cooperates	Ta3aaWuNun (cooperation)
7	inFa3aLa	yanFa3iLu	inFi3aaLun	Passive meaning	inQaLaBa it (he) became overturned	yanQaLiBu It (he) becomes overturned	inQiLaaBun (turning upside down, revolution)
8	iFta3aLa	yaFta3iLu	iFti3aaLun	No consistent meaning pattern	iKhtLaFa He differed	yaKhtLiFu He differs	iKhtLaaFun (difference)
9	iF3aLLa	yaF3aLLu	iF3iLaaLun	Used for colours or defects	iHMaRRa He became red	yaHMaRRu He becomes red	iHMiRaaRun (becoming red)
10	istaF3aLa	yastaF3iLu	istiF3aaLun	To seek or ask something, or to consider something	istaGHFaRa He sought forgiveness	yastaGHFiRu He seeks forgiveness	istiGHFaaRun (the act of seeking forgiveness)

Quran with Lughat App

Free. only on Playstore (Android):

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=oreference.com.mafhoom_ul_quran

Find indepth meanings of Quran root words in English:



Caution: the author* has done an amazing explanation on Quran word meanings from classical Islamic sources, but he did not accept Ahadeeth (Prophetic sayings). So use the app only for understanding word meanings of classical arabic, but ignore his philosophies.

* Lughat-ul-Quran - by Ghulam Ahmed Parwez -

